Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1809. [No. 2480.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation of prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

LANDING,

From schr. Federalist, capt. Gunnison,
30 boxes mould CANDLES
10 hhds. dry COD FISH
3 do. N. E. RUM
25 bls. MACKEREL
200 bushels SALT
60 do. POTATOES
FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

April 19

WANTED TO HIRE,

An active, well disposed BOY, of color, about 15 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
March 20. d

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the veryfirst quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Affortment as uſual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.
Jan. 2.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.
March 17.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raiſins in kegs,
Muſcatel and Bloom Raiſins in boxes.
ALSO,
5 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.
April 19. d

Potomac Company.

NOTICE *is hereby given*, that a special meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Union Tavern, in George-Town, on Thursday the fourth of May next, on business of importance to the Company.
By order of the President and Directors,
Joseph Carlton, *Treaſurer*
Of the Potomac Company.
George-Town, April 22—(25) d2w

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The staunch, fast sailing
SHIP ALPHEUS,
HENRY SISSON, Master;
Burden about 1800 barrels, completely equipped for sea.—Apply to the Captain on board, or
John G. Ladd.
Mar. 3. d

For Freight or Charter,

The well known Ship
HERO,
Thomas Cole, Maſter;
Three hundred hogsheads or 2000 barrels burthen, in complete order and ready to receive a cargo. Apply to
Thomas Cole.
March 15. d

Hemp, Britannias, Checks, &c.

For sale on board brig Sophia, captain Stanwood, lying at Merchants wharf,
Few tons clean Hemp, boxes Britannias, Checks, Callicoes, Plattillas, and Vesting, casks men's Shoes, cases Morocco and Kid Slippers, cases wool and fur Hats, bales yellow Nankeens, chests Tea, barrels N. E. Rum, barrels Oil, hogsheads, tierces and barrels brown Sugar, and 20 M. feet merchantable Pine Plank.

ALSO,
For Freight,

The new Brig
SOPHIA,
Burthen 1800 barrels, is in complete order and ready to receive a cargo immediately—For terms apply to
Lawrason & Fowle, or
Edward S. Rand.
May 2. d6t—co3t

For Freight, to Europe or the W. Indies,

The Schooner
SEA-FLOWER,
JAMES TODD, MASTER;
Burthen about 950 barrels—is an excellent vessel, in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in two days. Apply to
Lawrason & Fowle;
Who have landing from said schooner,
12 hhds. New England RUM
22 bls. do.
40 bls. prime PORK
15000 ft. spruce TIMBER & SCANTLING
Also, just landed from sloop Maria,
16 hhds. Muscovado SUGARS
25 chests Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea TEAS, of a superior quality
10 boxes English MUSTARD
1 seroon INDIGO
50 hhds. MOLASSES
1 trunk Furniture DIMITIES.
April 1 co6t

FOR SALE,

A good easy Sulkey with Harness.
Enquire of
The Printer.
May 2. d5t

Wanted to Hire,

A smart active *WAITER*—to one that can come well recommended for his honesty and sobriety, liberal wages will be given by
Alexander Gordon,
Washington tavern.
April 26.

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,
A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.* Apply to the Printer.
February 2.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the Chancery District Court of Williamsburg, will be offered for sale, on the 4th Monday in May next, at Westmoreland Court House, being court day—
That very valuable FARM,
situated on Nomony river, in the county of Westmoreland, the property of *John Mathews*, late of said county, containing 643 acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser executing to the commissioners acting under the aforesaid order, bond with approved security, and a deed of trust on the land to secure the payment of the purchase money according to the terms of the decree.
March 30. d6w

Removal of Iſaac Robbins,

To the opposite corner of Anderson and Nutt's store, eastwardly.
TO RENT,
A neat two story Brick Dwelling House.
Enquire of the Printer.
April 20 tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed *Inspector of fish and salted provisions*, is prepared to execute the duties of his office, and respectfully solicits a portion of public patronage.

Joſeph Coleman.
May 3. 3t*

TO RENT,

The BRICK HOUSE adjoining the house of Mrs. *Harper*, on Washington-street, well calculated for a genteel family, is in good repair and will be rented very low to an approved tenant. Apply to
Wm. Harper, *or*
Wm. H. Parry.
May 3. 3t

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Buſineſs,
At his Store on King near Washington-street.
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well choſen aſſortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.
May 2. dtf.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

J. B. Hill & J. Ball
INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.
February 17. 3m

Juſt Received,

DR. REE'S CYCLOPÆDIA, No. 19.
The AMERICAN ARTILLERIST, No. 5, which completes the work.
THE AMERICAN REGISTER, vol. 3.
And a few copies of *The Power of Religion on the Mind*, by Lindley Murray.
FOR SALE BY
R. Gray,
Who has on hand, a large stock of WRITING PAPER AND SCHOOL BOOKS.
N. B. Country merchants and others who purchase to a considerable amount will be supplied at the *lowest* prices for cash.
R. G.
April 15

District of Columbia, to wit.

WHEREAS RICH'D. BROOKE hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county, at the suit of Clement Green, and being unable to discharge the said claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said Richard Brooke, that on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, between the hours of nine and 3 o'clock of the same day, at the court-house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Richard Brooke, and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 2d day of May, 1809.

G. Deneale, C. C.
May 3 3t

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,
Checks Madrass Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Ginghams, Velvets, Washington Stripe, cotton and linen Cloths, Bedticking, Factory Cotton, Womens' Combs, &c. and
Two cases containing Cambric Spott Muslin and Golden'd Cambricks.
P. G. Marſteller.
May 4.

Black River Lottery,

NO. 2.
State of the wheel at the close of the eighth day's drawing.

1	prize of		$20,000
2	do. of		10,000
2	do. of		5,000
2	do. of		2,000
4	do. of		1,000
11	do. of		500
34	do. of		200
87	do. of		100
131	do. of		50
343	do. of		20
8849	do. of		10

28,200 tickets to draw.
Warranted undrawn tickets for sale
By ROBERT GRAY.
April 25.

☞ A Runaway.

ON Monday morning last, a young and likely negro man slave, named DICK, left the service of the subscriber, and is now supposed to be lurking in or about the town of Alexandria. He is about 18 or 19 years of age, copper colored, well made, and wears his hair in a queu. He took with him shoemakers' tools, with which he is a tolerable workman, and had on a short jacket made of dark colored twilled Virginia cloth and pantaloons of the same.

As he went off without any sort of provocation that I know of, it is supposed he is harbored at some of the numerous tipling houses in or about the town, and perhaps kept at work to defray his expences.

I will give *Ten Dollars* reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or if he is secured in any jail and notice given to me—and if he is apprehended out of the county of Fairfax or district of Columbia, I will pay *Ten additional Dollars.*

J. H. Hooe.
April 6. d

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,
HAS FOR SALE,
2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.
50 barrels Whiskey.
1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.
Goshen do. in casks.
5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.
1000 do. white do.
French Brandy.
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, *of the latest importations.*
Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.
Do inferior qualities, in do.
Molasses, in hogsheads.
Clover Seed, warranted fresh.
Cotton, in bales and by retail.
Candles, mould and dipped.
Loaf and Lump Sugar.
Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &s. &c.
ALSO,
Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, Plaister of Paris, &c.
April 17. d

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT a certain letter or power of attorney from Saml. Craig and the subscriber, dated March, 1807, as the executors of John Dunlap, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, deceased, to Samuel Dunlap, authorising him, the said Samuel Dunlap, to collect, sue for and receive, all debts, dues and demands, owing to the aforesaid John Dunlap, deceased, is hereby revoked, annulled and made void.

WM. HERBERT, *Surviving Ex'r.*
of John Dunlap, dec'd.
March 31 co1m

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

From the Federal Republican.

"It is, however, a serious enquiry to know how long the British government will adhere to the measures which she is now about adopting with us. In our opinion, their duration will be commensurate with its own convenience, regardless of diplomatic restrictions. Such has hitherto been the practice of the British cabinet and we have no pledge that it will relinquish the policy which has governed it during so many ages past." [*American.*

If the above charge had been made against the French government, it might have been supported. Under the domination of the Bourbons, of Brissot, of Robespierre, of the Directory, or of Bonaparte, France has been uniformly perfidious. To the truth of this maxim all Europe can bear witness. We will merely refer to a few instances in which the present ruler of France has been guilty of the most flagrant violations of public faith. For a short and animated history of his life before he became first consul, we recommend for the perusal of our readers Mr. Pitt's celebrated speech in the House of Commons, delivered February 3, 1800, a few extracts from which we have selected.

"If we carry our views out of France, and look at the dreadful catalogue of all the breaches of treaty, all the acts of perfidy at which I have only glanced, and which are precisely commensurate with the number of treaties which the republic have made (for I have sought in vain for any one which it has made and which it has not broken) if we trace the history of them all from the beginning of the revolution to the present time, or if we select those which have been accompanied with the most atrocious cruelty, and marked the most strongly with the characteristic features of the revolution, the name of Bonaparte will be found allied to more of them than that of any other that can be handed down in the history of the crimes and miseries of the last ten years. His name will be recorded with the horrors committed in Italy, in the memorable campaign of 1796 and 1797, in the Milanese, in Genoa, in Modena, in Tuscany, in Rome, and in Venice.

"His entrance into Lombardy was announced by a solemn proclamation, issued on the 27th of April, 1796, which terminated with these words: "Nations of Italy! the French army is come to break your chains, the French are the friends of the people in every country, your religion, your property, your customs, shall be respected." This was followed by a second proclamation, dated from Milan, 20th of May, and signed "*Bonaparte*," in these terms: "Respect for property and personal security. Respect for the religion of countries, these are the sentiments of the government of the French republic, and of the army of Italy. The French victorious, consider the nations of Lombardy as their brothers." In testimony of this fraternity, and to fulfil the solemn pledge of respecting property, this very proclamation imposed on the Milanese a provisional contribution to the amount of twenty millions of livres, or near one million sterling, and successive exactions were afterwards levied on that single state to the amount, in the whole, of near six millions sterling. The regard to religion and the customs of the country was manifested with the same scrupulous fidelity. The churches were given up to indiscriminate plunder. Every religious and charitable fund, every public treasure, was confiscated. The country was made the scene of every species of disorder and rapine. The priests, the established form of worship, all the objects of religious reverence, were openly insulted by the French troops; at Pavia particularly, the tomb of *St. Augustin*, which the inhabitants were accustomed to view with peculiar veneration, was mutilated and defaced; this last provocation having roused the resentment of the people, they flew to arms, surrounded the French garrison and took them prisoners, but carefully abstained from offering any violence to a single soldier. In revenge for this conduct, Bonaparte, then on his march to the Mincio, suddenly returned, collected his troops, and carried the extremity of military execution over the country. He burnt the town of Benasco, and massacred eight hundred of its inhabitants. He marched to Pavia, took it by storm, and delivered it over to general plunder, and published at the same moment a proclamation of the 26th of May, ordering his troops to shoot all those who had not laid down their arms and taken an oath of obedience, and to burn every village where the tocsin should be sounded, and to put its inhabitants to death."

Mr. Pitt then proceeds to relate similar acts of perfidy and cruelty in the transactions of Bonaparte, with Modena, Tuscany, Genoa and Rome. We proceed to the invasion of Venice.

"But of all the disgusting and tragical scenes which took place in Italy, in the course of the period I am describing, those which passed at Venice are perhaps the most striking and the most characteristic.—In May, 1796, the French army under Bonaparte, in the full tide of its success against the Austrians, first approached the territories of this republic, which from the commencement of the war had observed a rigid neutrality. Their entrance on these territories was as usual accompanied by a solemn proclamation in the name of their general, "*Bonaparte, to the Republic of Venice.*" "It is to deliver the finest country in the world *from the iron yoke of the proud house of Austria*, that the French army has braved obstacles the most difficult to surmount. Victory in union with justice, has crowned its efforts. The wreck of the enemy's army has retired behind the Mincio. The French army, in order to follow them, passes over the territory of the republic of Venice; but it will never forget, that ancient friendship unites the two republics. Religion, government, customs and property, shall be respected.—That the people may be without apprehension, the most severe discipline shall be maintained. All that may be provided for the army, shall be most faithfully paid for in money. The general in chief engages the officers of the republic of Venice, the magistrates and priests, to make known these sentiments to the people, in order that confidence may cement that friendship, which has so long united the two nations.—Faithful in the path of honor, as in that of victory, the French soldier is terrible only to the enemies of his liberty and his government."

"*Bonaparte.*"

"This proclamation was followed by exactions similar to those which were practised against Genoa, by the renewal of similar professions of friendship and the use of similar means to excite insurrection. At length, in the spring of 1797, occasion was taken from disturbances thus excited, to forge, in the name of the Venetian government, a proclamation hostile to France, and this proceeding was made the ground for military execution against the country, and for effecting by force the subversion of its ancient government and the establishment of the democratic forms of the French revolution. This revolution was sealed by a treaty, signed in May, 1797, between Bonaparte and commissioners appointed on the part of the new and revolutionary government of Venice. By the second and third secret articles of this treaty, Venice agreed to give as a ransom, to secure itself against all further exactions or demands, the sum of three millions of livres in money, the value of three millions more in articles of naval supply, and three ships of the line, and it received in return the assurances of the friendship and support of the French republic. Immediately after the signature of this treaty, the arsenal, the library, and the palace of St. Marc were ransacked and plundered, and heavy additional contributions were imposed upon its inhabitants—And in not more than four months afterwards, this very republic of Venice, united by alliance to France, the creature of Bonaparte himself, from whom it had received the present of French liberty, was by the same Bonaparte transferred, under the treaty of Campo Formio, to that *iron yoke of the proud house* of Austria, to deliver it from which he had represented in his first proclamation to be the great object of all his operations."

The above is a concise history of but a very short period of Bonaparte's life. Since he obtained the supreme power in France, his achievements have been similar to those above related. He has broken his treaties with Russia, Prussia, and the U. States.—His perfidy to his ally, Spain, is fresh in the recollection of every one. By the most artful professions, he drew the unfortunate Ferdinand to Bayonne, where he imprisoned him and compelled him to abdicate his throne. This is the monster with whom Irvine and Pechin would recommend an alliance.

The mere general charge of duplicity and insincerity in the British government deserves only a general denial. The maxims of the British government are not such as are stated in the American. If the jacobin who framed the above calumny, would attempt to prove what he asserts, he might be entitled to greater consideration. But he neither attempts to prove nor to specificate.

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

Read, examine, and be at last convinced that Mr. Jefferson is not the author of the

Declaration of Independence.

To me it is not surprising, that Duane and his followers, the petty printers of presidential praise, should publish a falsehood and swear to it afterwards—but I confess it is a matter of wonderful astonishment, that an assertion founded on falsehood, should so long have remained properly and fully uncontradicted, as the one, that Mr. Jefferson is the author of the Declaration of Independence; especially as there are several gentlemen yet alive, who bore a very conspicuous part in the revolution, who are now justly entitled to their country's gratitude, and who, from their continual practice of the true principles of patriotism, cannot be supposed friendly to Mr. Jefferson or his pretensions. Yet I must acknowledge that there have been several publications, sufficiently illustrative to any unprejudiced person, which prove that Mr. Jefferson is not the author. Here I must digress one moment from the subject, to explain the true meaning of the word AUTHOR, which, by the latest standard of grammatical purity, is defined to be "the first beginner or mover of any thing, the first writer of any thing," and I have some confidence, that in the course of this essay, I shall shew that he is neither—In order to arrive at the truth it is oftentimes necessary to make careful and diligent search and enquiry, and for this purpose, I shall go as far back as the commencement of the revolution—Any one acquainted with the history of that revolution, and the causes which produced it, must know, that the first exertions were directed only to obtain a redress of grievances, and the restoration of the chartered rights of the colonies. These objects were alone pursued for a time, and with their attainment we should have been contented, but happily for us, Great Britain persevering in her projects of absolute subjection, compelled us to adopt measures not at first thought of. The idea of independence arose from after circumstances. The exclusion of the colonies from the protection of the crown, and the employment of a large military and naval force aided by mercenaries, decided at once the course of our conduct, and compelled us to declare ourselves a free and independent nation. The first hint I find in the proceedings of Congress, is in the resolution reported by the committee of the whole, and passed May 10th, 1776, advising the colonies to adopt governments. Messrs. John Adams, Rutledge, and Richard Henry Lee, on the same day were appointed a committee to prepare a preamble to the resolution, which was brought in and agreed to on the 15th of the same month, wherein are very clearly expressed the motives of the resolution and the notion or idea of Independence fully declared. On the 7th June, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, seconded by John Adams, moved the following resolution, viz. "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."—Which was referred to a committee of the whole house, who reported their agreement on the 10th of the same month. This resolution was postponed for consideration by the house, until the first of July following, and Messrs. Jefferson, John Adams, Franklin, Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston, were appointed a committee to bring in a Declaration in conformity thereto. On the 1st July Congress resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the reported draft of the Declaration of Independence, by the select committee, and continued to sit, debate, and amend it, until the memorable Fourth of July, 1776, when the committee came to a conclusion, and reported the Declaration of Independence, which was on that day agreed to by the house, and signed by the respective attending members.

This is a true and candid statement of the rise, progress and termination of the instrument of writing, which proclaimed us a free and independent nation; which, for that reason alone, its excellent matter is entitled to admiration and respect; for it is neither distinguished for grammatical purity, nor classical elegance. I might here stop and rest my assertion on the evidence adduced, to the decision of every candid and honest mind, but as the imposition has gained the assent of more than half the American people, I think no possible evidence ought to be withheld, which will wipe away the film from their eyes and disperse the mist of democratic deceptions.—Reader, be not astonished, if I shew that the greater part of the Declaration of Independence was written, and published long before Mr. Jefferson came into Congress. To prove which, I shall refer to authorities and shall only claim the reader's attention to, and perusal of the same, to satisfy himself of the truth of what is now stated. The first and second paragraphs, I believe, though I am not certain, for I have not the author at hand, are taken from Locke's essay on government. The third to the thirtieth inclusive are found near *verbatim et literatim* more than once, in the celebrated addresses to the people of Great Britain. The last is nearly word for word with the resolution of June 10th, with a short necessary addition. There yet remains another proof against Mr. Jefferson's authorship that the greater part of the colonies had sent instructions to their delegates in Congress, to agree to a declaration of independence, before they presumed to act, and it was always looked upon as the act and declaration of the people at large, which the answer to lord Howe by a committee composed of Franklin, John Adams and Rutledge fully proves. Thus we see that far from Mr. Jefferson being the *author* or *first mover* in congress of the declaration that Mr. Richard Henry Lee had that credit, and so far from being the first writer that it is compiled nearly throughout from the addresses and petitions above quoted in which labor he may have assisted, as he might have transcribed as much as would have entitled him to the renown of an amanuensis but nothing more.

DETECTOR.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 3.*

In the case of the United States, vs. Michael Bright and others, the circuit court decided on the special verdict, that the defendants were GUILTY, and yesterday afternoon the prisoners being placed at the bar, the district attorney addressed the court and said, that in compliance with his duty he called upon the court to pronounce the sentence of the law. This duty the most painful he had ever been called to perform he would on his own responsibility, have omitted to perform for the present, if the attorney-general of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the constituted authorities of the state had or would request it. No reply was made by the counsel for the defendants.—Judge Washington then rose and addressed the court as follows:

A concluding period has now arrived to the long and deplorable contest, in which you have been, we believe, under mistaken notions of duty, most unfortunate for the character of our common country, and particularly of this respectable part of it, engaged. The origin of the controversy is lost sight of in the more important and dangerous consequences which have grown out of it. If the measure of which you unhappily permitted yourselves to be made the instruments, had not been checked in its commencement, it might by its effects and example have swelled into an irresistable torrent, prostrating in its course the liberties, the laws, the happiness and the safety of the nation.

That such was the object, or that this was the melancholy catastrophe either intended or desired, we have not the most distant belief. But such must be the result when arms are opposed to laws, and force is resorted to in resistance to the deliberate and disinterested decrees of the tribunals of justice, or the lawful acts of the other departments of our government. In the members of this court, there exists no other feeling or recollection, than such as the most sincere regrets inspire, that the occurrences we so much deplore have arisen from decisions in which we have, in our respective stations had a share.

We should be unworthy of the responsible stations in which we are placed, if we suffered any other than public motives connected with a sense of duty to influence our conduct. Our task has been a painful one, but we have endeavored to perform it with impartiality. We reflect with pleasure that every opportunity was offered for discussion, and that this case has been conducted with greater latitude and range of argument, than perhaps would have been strictly right on common occasions. Every thing has been done and said which could contribute to a clear understanding of the case. The decision has been made on the law as it arises on the facts found by the jury, too plain and palpable to admit of difficulty or doubt, with the most entire conviction and belief of its rectitude.

It is obvious that you have mistaken your supposed duty which you presumed to owed to the constituted authorities of

particular state, while you were opposing the laws of the U. S. and violating predominant obligations. None more highly appreciate than we do, the military spirit of our fellow citizens, and the discipline & subordination of our militia. These attributes when required in laudable and necessary efforts for the support of the laws, or for the safety of our country, are highly commendable. But when employed, as yours have been, in measures of resistance to established principles of the constitution and in violation of the peace and good order of the nation, they become destructive in their immediate effects, and widely mischievous in their example. We do not say this reproachfully, being persuaded that you acted under mistaken notions of duty; it becomes us at the same time to express in pointed terms our disapprobation. As it has been your lot to be engaged in a measure, which on reflection hereafter, you cannot yourselves approve; it should alleviate any unpleasant consequences you may experience in your situations, that nothing will wipe away the unfortunate stain on our republican systems but submission to the correction of the laws, not vindictive, but exemplary and salutary. If physical force is rendered nerveless by the superior power of the laws, we need not regard the reproaches nor the predictions of those unfriendly to republican forms of government.

It does not lie with us to enter into those considerations which belong exclusively to another department of the government.—Our duty is prescribed and we must obey. Instances in other cases have occurred, wherein the imperative obligations of duty have induced decisions contrary to the wishes and feelings of those who gave them.—Your case, and particularly that of the commanding officer, is less susceptible of apology than those alluded to. You were called upon to act in an enlightened city, where the means of information on legal and political subjects are particularly great, and where it was in your power at any moment to have obtained the best advice as the obligation of the orders you received. If you listened to improper council we can only lament the circumstance.

It is our duty, however unpleasant the exercise of it, to pronounce the following sentences in your several cases, and in fixing the degree of punishment, we have not been inattentive to every circumstance which has been offered in your favor. The triumph of the laws over military force arrayed against them, is sufficient for their objects. The measure of punishment is in your unfortunate case particularly, of small comparative importance. Example and not severity is dictated by our duty and has been our aim.

The sentences of the Court are, that you Michael Bright, be imprisoned for the term of three months and pay a fine of two hundred dollars to the United States, and that you James Atkinson, William Cole, Charles Westfall, Samuel Wilkens, Abraham Ogden, Daniel Phyle, Charles Hong and John Knipe, be severally imprisoned for the term of one month, and severally pay a fine of fifty dollars, to the United States, and stand committed till these sentences are complied with.

The marshal immediately conducted the prisoners to jail, where they are now confined. All was transacted in peace and tranquility, and to the honor of our city be it mentioned, that the demands of the laws have been satisfied without tumult or riot.

Latest from England.

Arrived this morning, the British ship Recovery, captain Thomas Jefferson, in 40 days from Liverpool. By this arrival we have received London papers to the 17th of March, and Liverpool to the 20th; their contents however, are unusually destitute of interest. They are entirely devoted to the discussions in the case of the duke of York. A debate of great length is given in the Star, of the 16th of March, which was terminated by the final vote on the subject, as follows:

For the motion to acquit, ayes, 364
Against it, 123
Majority in favor of the duke — 241

It will be observed, that although his royal highness has escaped the stigma of corruption in the office of commander in chief, the scrutiny which has been had into his conduct, has developed many instances of gross misconduct and indiscretion, and that although he has eluded public punishment, the enquiry has produced the salutary effect of drawing him back to a sense of his public and private duties.

A commercial arrangement has been made between G. Britain and Sweden.

It is evident, by numerous accounts from the continent, that a war between Austria and France is actually about to commence: and it was strongly rumored that Russia and Prussia were about to unite their strength with Austria, in a grand struggle to check the overwhelming and unconquerable ambition of France.

The English papers to the 17th contain no additional advices from Spain.

NORFOLK, *April* 29.

Captain Seward arrived yesterday in 10 days from St. John's (Porto Rico) informs us that three days before he sailed, information was received at Barbados and St. Thomas's, stating that three sail of French line of battle ships and three frigates had arrived at Guadaloupe from France, with troops, which they landed, and in coming out were discovered by the British fleet, and chased in the Saints, where they are blockaded. These are probably the ships that escaped from L'Orient, when the British fleet left their station off that port in pursuit of the Brest fleet. Capt. Seward informs us that 300 British troops had gone from Barbados to the Spaniard assist in the reduction of the City of St. Domingo.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

The Norfolk Ledger says, Mr. Bassett is re-elected by a majority of upwards of 300 votes.

Friend Samuel,

I have seen thy account of the sheep-shearing at Arlington. It is prettily written. Indeed some of thy friends might say it is a "good thing." But I dissent, Samuel, from the idea that our *independence* is in any wise dependent on the breeding of *sheep*: I dissent, because I believe it is the *sheep* that have jeopardized our independence. Howbeit, let them enjoy it, who have an adverse opinion.

May 5. AN OLD TUP.

Mr. H. Mayberry, who arrived at Charleston last week as a passenger on board the sloop Rayo, left Havanna two days previous to sailing from Matanzes. He informs that orders had been issued for all the French to leave Cuba in 40 days from the 1st inst. Eight French passengers arrived in the Rayo. Eighty sail of American vessels, from different ports of the U. S. arrived at Havanna in one week, with produce, &c.

CHINA.—Letters from Paris state, that the emperor of China, his family, and the principal Mandarins have become converts to the Roman Catholic Religion. Political changes are expected in that great empire, under the tuition of French agents.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

"KNOXVILLE, *(Ten.) April* 17.

"George Washington Campbell has declined a re-election to congress. The legislature, now in session, on the 11th inst. elected two senators in the congress of the U. States; Joseph Anderson's term of service having expired, and gen. Smith, who had two years to serve, resigned. The votes were for a senator from east Tennessee,

Anderson, 28
Gov. Sevier, 16 } Anderson reelected

West Tennessee—

Jenkin Whiteside, 22
Gen. J. Winchester, 16 } J. Whiteside elected.

Gen. Winchester, being perfectly indifferent on the subject, made no interest personally."

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS

COMMUNICATED FOR THE PHIL. REGISTER.

From Caraccas, April 10.

"A kings packet schooner has arrived at La Guira from Cadiz, in 26 days---among other important news, she brings the following relative to our commerce: That all the ports of Spanish America are directly to be shut to all neutral and other nations that are not in alliance with Spain. These royal orders have already been received, but they are not to be put into force until the arrival of the new captain general intendant and the archbishop who are daily expected from Cadiz in a ship of war. Austria has declared war against France, and her armies have already possessed themselves of the greatest part of the kingdom of Bavaria. The Spanish frigate which carried from Spain to Trieste, an ambassador to the court of Vienna, the chevalier de Quadra, was extremely well received, and brought back to Spain an ambassador from Austria, with 100,000 stand of arms. Gen Reding is at the head of 50,000 men in Catalonia; and the French in that principality do not exceed 22,000 effective men. In Cadiz they have already received from Vera Cruz alone, 18,000,000 of dollars, new coin of Fernando 7th. From Lima they have also received immense sums. Gen. de Tilly has returned from Algiers with 10,000 horses purchased for the Spanish cavalry. The marquis de Cassa Cagigal, late captain general of the Canaries, sent home to Spain as a traitor, has been pronounced innocent and set at liberty. Generals Castanos and Pena and 23 other officers, have been declared traitors, and beheaded. The deputies of Gallicia to the Supreme Junta have been arrested as traitors; the Supreme Junta has adopted measures to form an army of 500,000 men.—The decree which establishes this army, concludes with the following patriotic words of the president of the Supreme Junta, the count of Altamira—"*Should one man be wanting to complete the number of* 500,000 *I offer my person to serve in the ranks as a common soldier.*"

From Havanna, April 15.

"We wrote you a few lines, informing you of the safe arrival at this port of ——, to which we will refer you. Since then, some new changes have taken place, important to the merchants of the U. States; which we did expect would have been confirmed by the Cavildo, before this. We send to you herewith a sketch thereof—and no doubt is entertained but what it will be confirmed in a few days; when it is, we will not lose a moment in forwarding to you a copy thereof—At present no sales can be made, and but few articles will command first cost."

Statement of New Duties at Havanna, to be enforced from and after the 25th of March, 1809:

Flour, of the manufacture of the U. S. 10 dollars per bbl. exclusive of militia duty of 1 dollar per bbl. On exportation entitled to a drawback of 10 dollars, with the deduction of 1 per cent. on that amount.—In Spanish vessels 6 dollars, and the militia duty, &c. as above, and drawback of 6 dollars, deducting 1 per cent.

Soap, lard, rice, and all other necessary articles, 50 per cent. in American vessels, and 30 per cent in Spanish vessels—drawback allowed in case of exportation of 49 per cent.

Cotton, and other goods heretofore prohibited, 15 per cent on their valuation, and no drawback on exportation.

All other goods, wares and merchandiz, heretofore paying 34 per cent. 22 per cent. on their valuation, and no drawback on exportation.

Tonnage duty on vessels of the U. States the same as Spanish vessels pay in the said states.

Cotton, tobacco, furs, peltry, and other raw materials permitted to be deposited here for exportation on paying a duty of 1 per cent.

Boards, and all kind of lumber, hoops, shooks, hogsheads, staves, heading, &c. free of duty.

A letter published in the Philadelphia Register, dated Paris 18th of March, mentions that the seizure of the Pope's dominions and temporal power and the usurpation of the Spanish throne of the Bourbons, to the latter of which the house of Austria had eminent pretensions, are said to be the chief complants of the cabinet of Vienna against France.

The same letter hints darkly, that Bonaparte is prevented from leaving Paris by the apprehension of insurrections in the south and west.

The following price current of colonial goods, at the exchange of Bourdeaux, stated by M. Dupeyron, broker of merchandize, was communicated for the North American by a friend.

[TRANSLATION.]

On the 15th March, 1809.

COFFEE.

10 bags Moka, of good quality free from duty, 4 francs, 55 cents per lb.

On the 16th March.

100 quintals, Havanna, in common order, free from duty, 4 dollars 45 cents.

60 quintals, Havanna, in bad order, free from duty, $ 4 40.

50 do. good ordinary green in bad order, free from duty, $ 4 35 cents.

7 barrels, 21 sacks Guadaloupe, in good order, free from duty, $ 4 50 cents.

26 tierces, Martinique, old, ordinary white with dark grains, free from duty, $ 4 30 cents.

130 quintals, Havanna, good common green with yellow ground, free from duty, $ 4 55 cents.

SUGAR UNREFINED.

10 barrels, Guadaloupe, good fourth quality, free from duty, 200 francs per lb.

12 barrels, Martinique, good fourth quality, free from duty, 210 fr. per lb.

CAMPEACHY WOOD.

300 quintals, Spanish cut, good quality sold at 105 fr. per lb.

COTTON.

11 bales of Georgia, short, common and below common, grey in the seed, free from duty, 465 per lb.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated March 20, 1809.

"You will see by the enclosed price current, the rise that colonial and American produce has taken in France, owing to the difficulties to maritime commerce, which the political situation of Europe does not appear to ameliorate. The Imperial Decree of the 25th Feb. permitting American vessels detained under the embargo to sail direct to America, amount to little or nothing, as there is but 10 or 12 vessels only under that restriction in all the French ports. Three of them belonging to the eastward are getting ready to sail from hence in ballast, not being able to comply with the construction of the bond."

☞ Gentlemen desirous of partaking of the PUBLIC DINNER at Caton's Hotel on Tuesday next are respectfully informed that the subscription paper is lodged at the bar, where they will please call and sign their names.

May 5.

For Freight,

The fast-sailing Schooner

SARH-ANN,

Thomas Travis, master;

Will take nine hundred barrels freight for New York. She is now lying at Hunter's wharf, and will sail in three or four days.

May 4. 2t*

NOTICE.

I WISH to purchase eight dozen young Chickens, four roasting Pigs, and 12 young Turkey-hens, of the best quality, for which I will give an extra price if delivered by Monday evening

I will likewise give EIGHT DOLLARS per bushel for *Green Peas*, delivered as above.

William Caton.

May 5.

BANK OF POTOMAC,

MAY 5, 1809.

THE Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac are hereby informed, that a dividend of three and an half per cent. for the last six months has been declared, and will be paid to them or their legal representatives on Monday next the 8th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

Charles Page, *Cashier.*

co2w

FOUND,

A *Sum of Money.*—The owner may have it again by describing the same and paying the cost of this advertisement, on application to

John Lomax,

At the sign of "*We are One.*" Prince-street.

May 5. 3t

Land for Sale.

FOR SALE, in the county of Prince-William, near the Bull Run Mountain, a TRACT of LAND, containing about 470 acres. This tract possesses every desirable advantage, both as to its situation which is in the centre of an agreeable and healthy neighborhood, and its qualities which are peculiarly adapted to the production of wheat, grass, &c.

The terms of sale are—one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and a considerable accommodation for the balance.

Any person wishing to purchase will be shewn the land by Mr, *Richard B. Alexander*, living near it, or the subscriber living in Fauquier county.

Matthew W. Brooke.

May 5. eo6t*

☞ *Subscription Dinner.*

A Subscription Dinner, on the 13th May, on the *Barbacued Prize Lamb*, will be furnished at Sebastian Spring. Those gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, desirous to attend, will find a subscription paper at Mr. Caton's City Hotel—and those of the City of Washington, George-Town and its vicinity, will find one at Long's Hotel.

Dinner will be on the table precisely at 3 o'clock.

☞ No subscription will be taken after the 10th.

May 3.

TO LET,

A convenient, small Brick Tenement, on Patrick-street, a few doors north of King-street.

R. I. Taylor.

March 31.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

☞ AT a meeting of the members of the Board of Health on Tuesday the 25th of April, 1809, at the Council Chamber in the town of Alexandria.

The board proceeded to the appointment of a President, when GEORGE DENEALE was duly elected—and on balloting for Secretary, JOHN STEWART was duly elected.

On motion it was resolved that notice be given to the inhabitants of the town, that after the first day of May next, the law requires the cleaning the footways and gutters, and the Board of Health have given directions to the Superintendant of Police, to have all the laws for preventing and removal of nuisances, to be strictly inforced, and each member of this board will in his particular district enforce a due and regular observance of the same.

ORDERED, That the several districts, and the allotment of the members of this board to the same be published for two weeks.

ORDERED, That the arrangement of the members of the board for the performance of the duty imposed by the order of the 9th June, 1806, be as follows:

1st. John Muncaster, east of Fairfax, south of Prince-streets.

2d. William Paton, west of Fairfax, south of Prince and east of St. Asaph-streets.

3d. John Lloyd, west of St. Asaph and south of Prince-streets.

4th. Joseph Riddle, east of Fairfax, between King and Prince-streets.

5th. John Stewart, west of Fairfax and east of Columbus between King & Prince-streets.

6th. Samuel Harper, west of Columbus between King and Prince-streets.

7th. Andrew Jamieson, east of Royal and north of King streets.

8th. George Deneale, west of Royal, north of King and east of Columbus streets.

9th. William S. Moore, west of Columbus and north of King streets.

JOHN STEWART, *Sec'ry.*

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Peach Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Seine Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

CATALOGUE OF PLAYS,

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT GRAY.

THE ROBBERS, Forty Thieves, Jew of Mogadore, Heir at Law, Robbin Hood, Love Laughs at Locksmiths, Of Age To-morrow, Fortress of Sorrento, Chrononhotonthologos, Indian Princess, Critic, Fox Chase, Blue Beard, Lock and Key, Darby's Return, What a Blunder, Wanderer, Stranger, Blind Boy, Deserter, Jew, Point of Honor, Mermaid, School for Scandal, Trust, Castle Spectre, Town and Country, Voice of Nature, He Would if He Could, Tears and Smiles, Adrian and Orilla, Farm House, Who's the Dupe, Trip to Scarborough, Whistle for it, Fortune's Frolic, Begone Dull Care, Adelgitha, World, How to grow Rich, Man of Fortitude.

ALSO,

The Military Mentor, being a series of letters recently written from a general officer to his son—2 vols. boards price $2.

Crabbe's Poems, highly spoken of by the British Reviews as a work of the first merit—price, bound, $1:

March 29.

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, May Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the administrator of *James Mease M'Rea*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette.*

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *James Mease M'Rea*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 2d day of Novr. next. or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 2d day of May, 1809.

JOHN WISE, *adm'tor.*

May 2 2aw3w

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscribers, two Slaves, named BILLY and NELLY.—Billy is a mulatto man, and sometimes calls himself WILLIAM JORDAN AUGUSTUS—his color nearly as light and approaches that of a white man, his hair is straight and he generally wears it platted and turned up behind with a comb—his visage is remarkably thin and his cheek bones high—he has been bro't up in the house and is a very good dining-room servant, is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight built, his constitution is not very strong and he is subject to indisposition—he is about 30 years of age.

NELLY is tall and rather inclined towards corpulency, a tawney color and about forty-five years of age.

They went off together as man and wife, but it is very probable Billy will attempt to pass as a white man and will endeavor to sell Nelly as his slave.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and securing of the said Slaves, if taken up on the north side of the river Potomac, and information given thereof to their respective proprietors. A reasonable reward will be given if taken within the state of Virginia, and reasonable charges will be paid if brought home.

George Carter,
Oatlands, near Leesburg, Virginia.
A. Long,
County of Culpepper, Viginia.

April 19. co

Washington Bridge Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Proprietors of Sixteen Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Company, upon which the Second Instalment of *Ten Dollars* a share remains unpaid, which shares are numbered 461 462 463 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1992 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000, and to the Proprietors of 85 Shares, upon which the 3d instalment of $10 a share remains unpaid, numbered 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 373 373 461 462 463 474 475 476 477 478 479, 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 639 640 641, 642, 643. 1050, 1069, 1070, 1339, 1340, 1468, 1534, 1535, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1992, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, that unless the respective instalments of ten dollars on each share, be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the first day of June next, the President and Directors will proceed on that day, to forfeit for the benefit of the Company, the said shares, in conformity with the provisions of "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac within the district of Columbia."

Notice is also given, to Delinquents of the Fourth Instalment, that unless they make payment immediately on their shares, the Directors will advertise them for forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

DANIEL CARROLL, of Dud.
President.

April 26—27 eot1J

PUBLIC SALE.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from *Lewis Summers*, for the security of *Robert Moss*, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday, the 29th day of May next, on the premises, near William Padget's tavern, in Fairfax county, a *TRACT OF LAND*, situated on the new and old turnpike roads, about 5 miles from Alexandria, containing 36 and quarter acres. A credit of of sixty and ninety days will be allowed.

R. I. Taylor, *Trustee.*

April 24. eots

☞ CASH will be given for 3 or 4 YOUNG NEGRO FELLOWS or BOYS of good character, from the state of Virginia. For terms apply to the Printer or

John Hodgkin.

April 26. eo2w

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated throughout the U. States,) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas and approaching consumptions.—Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A *single trial will prove* that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough vicidphlegm or mucur, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs sheathes the acrimonious liquor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder the symptoms are effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Select Recommendations.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. Lee, widow of Richard Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptons evidently indicated an approaching consumption.—The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir,

GEO. BENNER, junior,
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom perfectly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of ay ear past, enjoyed without interruption.

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever coughs, colds, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

ALSO,

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

ITCH CURED

By only using Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the nine last years cantestify. The peculiar excellency's of his infallible cure for the Itch over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application, the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from an offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury, or any injurious ingredient whatever

HAHNS' TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c for being the best known remedy for lancesing the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief, in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—That imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore please to apply only to *Jas. Kennedy*, sen. Bookseller, King-street, Alexa. who has long been sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations. As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on its outside wrapper, the signature of

Hannah Lee,
Widow of the late Proprietor.

March 14.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday the 23d day of May, will be offered at public sale at the Coffee-House,

A LOT OF GROUND,

On Stump Hill, designated in the survey by No. 27, and containing 4 acres 122 poles—This lot is advantageously situated on the new Turnpike Road, and the avenue leading from that road through the Stump-Hill Tract of land and belonging to the estate of *of the* late Christopher Noland. A credit of six months will be allowed.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 24. eots

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

January 23 2awtpay'd

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Princes-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herring in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Raven Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch